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1. This issue of Vestnik Khirurgii (The Herald of Surgery), No 1, Volume 74, Jan-  
uary-February 1954, Moscow-Leningrad, as previous issues of this publication  
which [redacted] is for the consumption of practioners of general sur-  
gery--there is no highly scientific material reported. [redacted] this  
publication with those journals published in the US by the various state medi-  
cal associations. 50X1
2. As is customary, this issue of Vestnik Khirurgii has an editorial preceding the  
medical reports. This editorial comments on the 36th Anniversary of the Soviet  
Army, under date of 23 Feb 54.
3. It is interesting to note that of the 13 authors contributing articles for this  
issue of Vestnik Khirurgii, six of them are females, who are designated as  
either professors or directors of large surgical clinics in the USSR.

4. E M Smyrenskaya: "Carbon in Treatment of Terminal Condition".

This article is a result of experimental work on 92 dogs to establish the  
importance of carbon dioxide if it is used in treatment of terminal con-  
ditions mainly when the respiration has ceased. The author on the basis  
of this experiment shows that inha lation of the carbon dioxide slows  
down the process of dying. Generally the author shows the following in-  
dications for use of CO2:

- a. Period of dying until the reflexes of pupils ceases;
- b. After clinical death, starting from the moment of re-establishment  
of the sign of life until all important functions of the brain  
cortex are present; The contraindications are: Absence of respir-  
ation and heart beat and also while active hemorrhage.

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5. L I Krasnoshchekova: "Prophylaxis in Treatment of Terminal Conditions and Severe Shocks From Intrathoracic Surgery".

This is a short article with the experience of only 18 patients, 16 of which were in condition of severe post-operative shock after thoracic surgery. Ten patients out of 18 were with purulent conditions in lungs, mainly abscesses. The author recommends intra-arterial blood transfusion in the amount of 300-350 ccm as average.

6. A V Smyrnov: "Basic Study in Surgical Treatment of Cholecystitis".

The author is mostly interested in mortality after cholecystectomy. He gives three categories:

- a. Early surgery - 1.5% mortality.
- b. Emergency operation - 2.8%.
- c. Emergency surgery when the surgeon is forced to perform an operation - 29.4%.

These numbers are from the group of 466 cholecystectomies for acute cholecystitis. The author warns about the false diagnosis and he estimates the wrong diagnosis in one of the clinics as high as 59.5% in the period of last 10 years. Even the patients who had surgery have had a wrong diagnosis as high as 27.6%.

In another group of 184 patients with various kinds of cholecystitis eight patients died.

7. V S Semenov: "Liver Resection for Echinococcus".

In the period from 1938-1953, the author made the observation on 64 patients with liver echinococcus, 62 of which were operated on. The exploratory laparotomy was done on 42 patients, and only on 20 patients the resection of liver was possible. From the amount of 20 patients with resection five died.

8. E S Drachynskaya: "Some Results After Subtotal Thyroidectomy in Patients With Basedov's Disease".

Basedov's Disease is named after Basedov; it is known in the US as Grave's Disease.

This article is an experience of only 50 patients with hyperplastic goiter who had subtotal thyroidectomy. The results: Very good - 35 patients; good - 13 patients; fair - 1 patient; and recurrence - 1 patient.

The interesting part of this article might be the absence of any remarks about the pre-operative treatment. There is nothing about, for example, six - propyl-thiouracil, Lugol's solution, etc. There is nothing about the surgical technique.

9. V I Yuchty: "Problem of Treatment of the Tetany by Transplantation of Thyroid".

The author describes only one case where a patient with Grave's Disease first treated with iodide and thiouracil had thyroidectomy and subsequently developed tetany. She was treated with thyroid and parathyroid drugs but without result. The transplantation of the thyroid gland from another patient of the same blood group was done and the patient recovered completely. The part of the thyroid 5 x 3 x 1 cm was placed subcutaneously on the abdomen.

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10. Z Z Baykova: "Re-implantation of Extremities on Vascular and Nervous Routes After the Method of N A Bohoraz".

The article describes some results from the surgery on extremities which was performed on two patients in 1949-1950. Previously N A Bohoraz described 28 such operations. The main idea of the surgery is to resect the bone or bones of the extremities without radical amputation. The diseased part of the bone (osteomyelitis, tumor, etc) is resected with preservation of main blood vessels and nerves. The bone is united again and the wound is closed anatomically in layers. By this method patient has a shorter extremity but does not lose it entirely. Author had good result in both patients.

11. I L Kropko: "Practical Metallic Osteosynthesis in Fractures of Long Bones".

12. M V Mukhyn: " Strong Osteosynthesis at Fractures of Forearm".

Both of these articles (Nos 11 and 12) contain nothing special, except they describe the use of Kirschner's wire in treatment of fractures of long bones. The only interesting part is that they do not mention the name of Kirschner and for the wire used in surgery, they give the name of F H Bogdanov (Russian). Here, as usual, everything started in the USSR.

13. E I Alekseyeva: "Free Transplantation of Bone into Infected Tissue".

The author described the use of the bone graft for compound fractures and for non-union. This is mainly an experimental work on 60 rabbits.

The experiment was done mainly to determine the graft with and without antibiotics. He reported good and fair results with penicillin and streptomycin and no results without antibiotics.

14. N V Martynova: "Oscillography and Pletysmography in the Picture of Obliterating Arteriosclerosis".

The author emphasizes the importance of pletysmography in diagnosis of obliterating disease of the arteries. The pletysmography is done by special apparatus which records the reflexes of the artery (blood supply) to cold and warm. The apparatus was built by Novitzky. There is no exact description of this apparatus.

15. V H Shypachey: "The Method of Closing of Large Wounds by Big Skin Grafts".

Nothing unusual in this article. The author uses the ordinary skin graft for big wounds and prefers to select the donor area from the thigh. He does not mention whether he takes the full thickness or the split thickness--he mentions only that he takes the skin for graft by "a sharp razor blade".

16. N I Herasymenko: "The use of 'Chlorvanil's' tubes in Prophylaxis of Post-Operative Wound Infections".

Author uses the small tubes which he calls "chlorvanils". From the description [ ] are similar or identical with polyethylen tubes used in the US. He uses several sizes from 0.5 to 1.4 mm and inserts at least three such tubes into wound in different layers, under the muscles, fascia, subcutaneously. From these tubes, he has drainage and also he uses them for the injection of antibiotics.

17. The remainder of the Vestnik Khirurgii, No. 1, Volume 74, January-February 1954 issue was devoted to several short reports, and correspondence which has taken place between authors regarding previously published articles. [ ] any of this of special interest and it did not contain any unusual news.

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